

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

CASE NO: 1:24-cv-00996-AMN-MJK

JOSEPH HULETT,
*individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

v.

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

EYEBUYDIRECT, INC.,

Defendant.

/

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT¹

Plaintiff Joseph Hulett (“Plaintiff”) brings this class action against EyeBuyDirect, Inc. (“Defendant”) and alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by Plaintiff’s attorneys.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a putative class action pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, *et seq.* (the “TCPA”).
2. To promote its goods, services, and/or properties, Defendant engages in unsolicited text messaging and continues to text message consumers after they have opted out of Defendant’s solicitations. Defendant also engages in telemarketing without the required policies and procedures, and training of its personnel engaged in telemarketing.

¹ Amended as a matter of course pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(1)(B). A redline version of this pleading outlining the revisions is attached as **Exhibit A**.

3. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to halt Defendant's unlawful conduct, which has resulted in the intrusion upon seclusion, invasion of privacy, harassment, aggravation, and disruption of the daily life of Plaintiff and the Class members. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages on behalf of Plaintiff and members of the Class, and any other available legal or equitable remedies.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the TCPA.

5. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant and venue is proper in this District because Defendant directs, markets, and provides its business activities to this District, and because Defendant's unauthorized marketing scheme was directed by Defendant to consumers in this District. Additionally, Plaintiff's telephone number has an area code that specifically coincides with locations in New York.

PARTIES

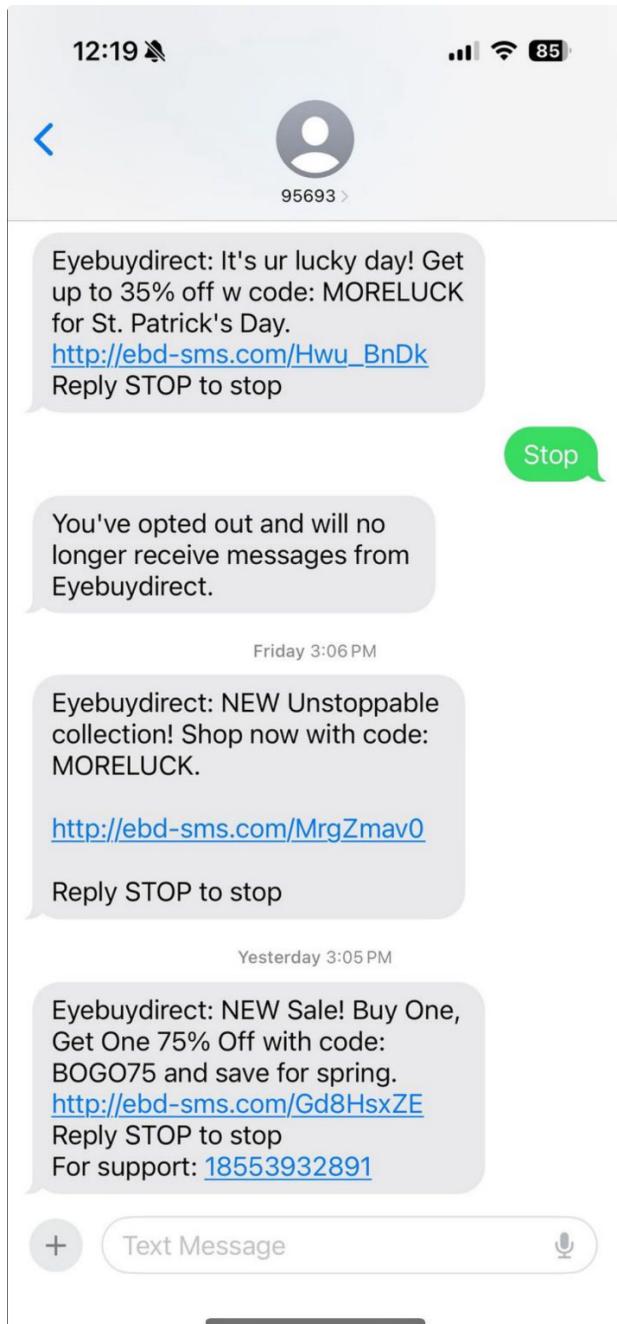
6. Plaintiff is a natural person entitled to bring this action under the TCPA, and a citizen and resident of Saratoga County, New York.

7. Defendant is a Texas corporation with its headquarters located in Dallas, Texas.

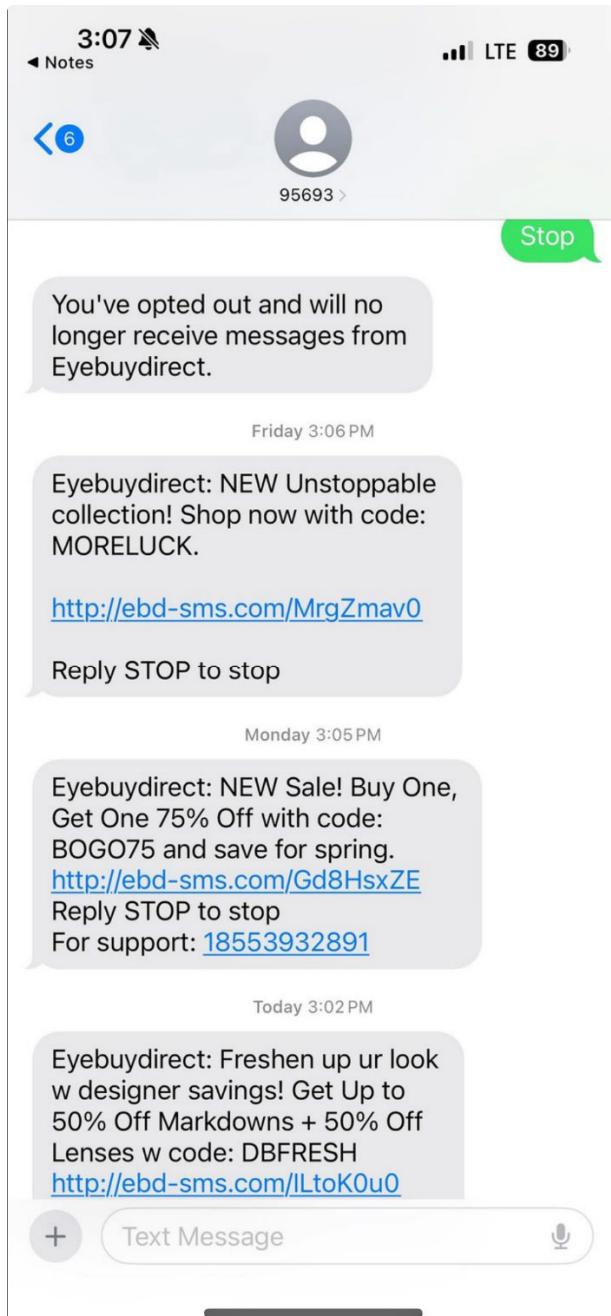
8. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of Defendant's name in this Complaint includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, vendors, and insurers of Defendant.

FACTS

9. On or about March 11, 2024, Plaintiff requested to opt-out of Defendant's text messages by replying with a stop instruction as reflected by the following screenshot:



10. Defendant ignored Plaintiff's request and continued text messaging Plaintiff, including on or about March 15, March 18, and March 20, 2024, as demonstrated by the above screenshot and the following screenshots:



11. Given Defendant's use of an automated text messaging platform, as reflected by the auto-reply opt-out confirmation Plaintiff received on March 11, 2024, Defendant had the ability to immediately opt Plaintiff out of further communications but chose not to do so. Accordingly, it was unreasonable for Defendant to continue texting Plaintiff given its ability to immediately opt Plaintiff out and its representation that Plaintiff had been opted out of further communications.

12. As demonstrated by the above screenshots, the purpose of Defendant's text messages was to solicit the sale of consumer goods, services, and/or properties.

13. As demonstrated by the above screenshots, the purpose of Defendant's text messages was to advertise, promote, and/or market Defendant's goods, services, and/or properties.

14. As demonstrated by the above screenshots, Defendant does not honor consumer requests to opt-out of text message solicitations. Indeed, Plaintiff attempted to opt-out of Defendant's text message solicitations by telling Defendant not to contact them anymore, but Defendant continued to text message Plaintiff.

15. Defendant's refusal to honor Plaintiff's opt-out requests demonstrates that Defendant has not instituted procedures for maintaining a list of persons who request not to receive text messages from Defendant. The precise details regarding its lack of requisite policies and procedures are solely within Defendant's knowledge and control.

16. Defendant's refusal to honor Plaintiff's opt-out requests demonstrates that Defendant does not provide training to its personnel engaged in telemarketing. The precise details regarding its lack of training are solely within Defendant's knowledge and control.

17. Defendant's refusal to honor Plaintiff's opt-out requests demonstrates that Defendant does not maintain a standalone do-not-call list. The precise details regarding its lack of training are solely within Defendant's knowledge and control.

18. Defendant did not maintain the required procedures for handling and processing opt-out requests prior to the initiation of the violative text messages it sent to Plaintiff as reflected by the fact that Plaintiff made an opt-out request and that request was never processed; it was ignored by Defendant and its employees and Defendant continued to send text messages.

19. Defendant sent at least two solicitations after Plaintiff's first opt-out request.

20. Plaintiff is the regular user of the telephone number that received the above text message solicitations.

21. Plaintiff utilizes the cellular telephone that received Defendant's texts messages for personal purposes and the number is Plaintiff's residential telephone line.

22. Upon information and belief, Defendant has access to outbound transmission reports for all text messages sent advertising/promoting its services and goods. These reports show the dates, times, target telephone numbers, and content of each message sent to Plaintiff and the Class members. Defendant also has access to text message logs showing Plaintiff's and the Class members' inbound opt-out requests.

23. Defendant's failure to honor opt-out requests demonstrates that Defendant does not (1) maintain written policies and procedures regarding its text messaging marketing; (2) provide training to its personnel engaged in telemarketing; and/or (3) maintain a standalone do-not-call list.

24. Defendant's failure to (1) maintain the required written policies and procedures, (2) provide training to its personnel engaged in telemarketing, (3) maintain a standalone do-not-call list, and (4) honor consumer opt-out requests caused Plaintiff and the class members harm as they continued to receive text message solicitations after asking for those messages to stop.

25. Defendant's text messages caused Plaintiff and the Class members harm, including statutory damages, inconvenience, invasion of privacy, aggravation, annoyance, and violation of their statutory privacy rights.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

PROPOSED CLASS

26. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of Plaintiff and all others similarly situated.

27. Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of the Class defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who, within the four years prior to the filing of this lawsuit through the date of class certification, received two or more text messages within any 12-month period, from or on behalf of Defendant, regarding Defendant's goods, services, or properties, to said person's residential cellular telephone number, *after* communicating to Defendant that they did not wish to receive text messages by replying to the messages with a "stop" or similar opt-out instruction.

28. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify the Class definition as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.

29. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class.

NUMEROSITY

30. Plaintiff does not know the exact number of members of the Class but is informed and believes that there are at least 50 individuals that fall within the class definition given Defendant's use of automated robtexts to solicit consumers and refusal to honor stop requests. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

31. The exact number and identities of the members of the Class are unknown at this time and can only be ascertained through discovery. Identification of the Class members is a matter capable of ministerial determination from Defendant's call records.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT

32. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to members of the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class are:

- a. Whether Defendant sent text messages to Plaintiff and the Class members;
- b. Whether Defendant continued to send text message solicitations after opt-out requests;
- c. Whether Defendant failed to honor Plaintiff's and the Class members' opt-out requests;
- d. Whether Defendant implemented the requisite training of personnel under section 64.1200;
- e. Whether Defendant maintains an internal do-not-call list and instructs its employees on how to use the list;
- f. Whether Defendant maintains the required policies and procedures under section 64.1200; and
- g. Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages.

33. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers, and Plaintiff and the Class members will have identical claims capable of being efficiently adjudicated and administered in this case.

TYPICALITY

34. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE CLASS MEMBERS

35. Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class, and has retained competent counsel. Accordingly, Plaintiff is an adequate representative and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.

PROCEEDING VIA CLASS ACTION IS SUPERIOR AND ADVISABLE

36. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit, because individual litigation of the claims of all members of the Class is economically unfeasible and procedurally impracticable. While the aggregate damages sustained by the Class are in the millions of dollars, the individual damages incurred by each member of the Class resulting from Defendant's wrongful conduct are too small to warrant the expense of individual lawsuits. The likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting their own separate claims is remote, and, even if every member of the Class could afford individual litigation, the court system would be unduly burdened by individual litigation of such cases.

37. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant from performing the challenged acts, whereas another may not. Additionally, individual actions may be dispositive of the interests of the Class, although certain class members are not parties to such actions.

COUNT I
VIOLATION OF 47 U.S.C. § 227(c) and 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

38. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 37 as if fully set forth herein.

39. In pertinent part, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) provides:

No person or entity shall initiate any call for telemarketing purposes to a residential telephone subscriber unless such person or entity has instituted procedures for maintaining a list of persons who request not to receive telemarketing calls made by or on behalf of that person or entity. The procedures instituted must meet the following minimum standards:

(1) *Written policy.* Persons or entities making calls for telemarketing purposes must have a written policy, available upon demand, for maintaining a do-not-call list.

(2) *Training of personnel engaged in telemarketing.* Personnel engaged in any aspect of telemarketing must be informed and trained in the existence and use of the do-not-call list.

(3) *Recording, disclosure of do-not-call requests.* If a person or entity making a call for telemarketing purposes (or on whose behalf such a call is made) receives a request from a residential telephone subscriber not to receive calls from that person or entity, the person or entity must record the request and place the subscriber's name, if provided, and telephone number on the do-not-call list at the time the request is made. Persons or entities making calls for telemarketing purposes (or on whose behalf such calls are made) must honor a residential subscriber's do-not-call request within a reasonable time from the date such request is made. This period may not exceed thirty days from the date of such request. If such requests are recorded or maintained by a party other than the person or entity on whose behalf the telemarketing call is made, the person or entity on whose behalf the telemarketing call is made will be liable for any failures to honor the do-not-call request. A person or entity making a call for telemarketing purposes must obtain a consumer's prior express permission to share or forward the consumer's request not to be called to a party other than the person or entity on whose behalf a telemarketing call is made or an affiliated entity.

40. Under 47 C.F.R § 64.1200(e), the rules set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) are applicable to any person or entity making telephone solicitations or telemarketing calls to wireless telephone numbers.

41. Plaintiff and the Class Members are residential telephone subscribers who received more than one text message made for purposes of telemarketing or solicitation purposes from Defendant, who has failed to implement the requisite procedures and personnel training as demonstrated by its failure to honor opt-out requests.

42. Plaintiff and the Class members made requests to Defendant not to receive texts from Defendant.

43. Plaintiff and the Class Members revoked any consent they may have provided Defendant by responding with “stop” or similar opt-out instructions.

44. Defendant continued to text message Plaintiff and the Class Members to harass them into making purchases from Defendant.

45. Defendant failed to honor Plaintiff's and the Class members' opt-out requests because it does not maintain an internal do-not-call list.

46. Defendant had the ability to immediately stop texting Plaintiff and the Class Members through its automated text messaging platform. Accordingly, it was unreasonable for Defendant to continue to text message Plaintiff and the Class Members after they opted out of Defendant's texts message solicitations.

47. Defendant's refusal to honor opt-out requests demonstrates Defendant's failure to implement a written policy for maintaining a do-not-call list and to train its personnel engaged in telemarketing on the existence and use of the do-not-call-list. Instead, upon information and belief, Defendant impermissibly delegated its responsibilities under the TCPA to automated text messaging software. The precise details regarding Defendant's violations are solely within the possession and knowledge of Defendant.

48. Plaintiff and the Class members are informed and believe that Defendant has not instituted procedures for maintaining a list of persons who request not to receive telemarketing calls or text messages.

49. Plaintiff and the Class members are informed and believe that Defendant does not have a written policy, available upon demand, for maintaining a do-not-call list.

50. Plaintiff and the Class members are informed and believe that Defendant does not train its personnel engaged in any aspect of telemarketing in the existence and use of the do-not-call list.

51. The details and specific facts regarding Defendant's failure to maintain the required policies and procedures, as well as personnel training, are solely within Defendant's knowledge and possession.

52. Defendant has violated 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) by failing to honor opt-out requests, failing to maintain the required policies and procedures, and failing to train its personnel engaged in telemarketing.

53. Pursuant to section 227(c)(5) of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every negligent violation.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the following relief:

- a) An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above, and appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- b) An award of statutory damages for Plaintiff and each member of the Class as applicable under the TCPA;
- c) An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the TCPA;
- d) An injunction requiring Defendant to comply with 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) by (1) maintaining the required written policies; (2) providing training to their personnel engaged in telemarketing; and (3) maintaining a do-not-call list; and
- e) Such further and other relief as the Court deems necessary.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND

Plaintiff demands that Defendant take affirmative steps to preserve all records, lists, electronic databases or other itemization of telephone numbers associated with Defendant and the calls as alleged herein.

Dated: October 24, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Zane C. Hedaya _____.

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